

**Winter's Chills
Make Winter's Palms.**
Winter weather is dangerous. It is the season of colds, chills, pneumonia; a thousand dangerous mal-



dies are hovering around seeking to assail us at our weakest point.

How to escape them
is a matter of the highest importance. There is only one way, and that is by keeping the system in sound healthy condition, the liver and kidneys in good working order, free from bile, by giving the blood new tone and life. To accomplish this do not take ordinary remedies—get the best. If you stop to think a moment you will know that it is Warner's Safe Cure, the great standard remedy which has stood the test of time and is universally popular because it has never failed to relieve or cure.

Your druggist keeps Warner's Safe Cure—all drugists everywhere do.

Leader of the Robbers.

Six Louis, Mo., Jan. 18.—The United States government will pay \$500 reward for the capture of Prentiss Tiller, who escaped from the Michigan penitentiary last May, where he was serving a sentence for robbing letter boxes and forgery. For the few months past he was thought to be in St. Joseph, Mo., and officials strongly suspect that Tiller is the leader of the gang of train robbers who have operated about St. Joseph recently.

GEO. W. CHILDS STRICKEN.

The Philanthropist and Editor is Seized With an Attack of Vertigo.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—George W. Childs, the philanthropist and editor and proprietor of the Public Ledger, is said to be seriously ill and grave fears are entertained regarding his condition. All that can be positively learned concerning his illness is contained in the following statement issued from the office of the Ledger at midday:

"As Mr. Childs was preparing to leave the Ledger office for his home, about 5 o'clock this afternoon, he was seized with a sudden attack of vertigo, which for a time alarmed those present. Medical aid was promptly summoned, a carriage was called, and in company with his physician, Mr. Childs was shortly afterward taken to his residence, where to-night he is resting easily. At Mr. Childs' home it was said there was nothing to be added to the foregoing statement."

THE BATTLEGROUND.

It Has Been Retaken in Nassau County, Twenty Miles From Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 19.—The location of the battleground of the Corbett-Mitchell contest has been known to a few persons outside the Duval club. It will be in Nassau county, directly north of Duval county and the city of Jacksonville.

Should the sheriff discover the place of meeting other sires have been arranged for, and the crowd can be taken to one of them within an hour's notice.

M'NAMARA IN JAIL.

Arrested on Three Charges of Malicious Battery.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 19.—J. V. McNamara, the ex-priest and anti-Catholic lecturer, last night became an inmate of the county jail, having been arrested on information of Marcy K. Brown, prosecuting attorney, charging him with malicious slander of Mother Rose Vincent, Rev. Father Thomas F. Lillis and Father William J. Dalton. There is also a charge of circulating lewd and obscene literature. In default of bond he spent the night in jail.

Singular Death of a Boy.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 19.—The death of the 7-year-old son of John Lenox, of Hartford City, Ind., which occurred at Muncie a few days ago, has placed a buzzing case before the medical fraternity of that city. The peculiarities of the death caused a post-mortem examination to be made by Dr. Beck of Elkhart, who found that an insect had eaten its way from the stomach through the intestines to the heart, bleeding the boy to death.

Crispi: says Italy is peaceful.

PANTS, Jan. 19.—An interview between Denny De Louis and Premier Crispi of Italy is published here. Signor Crispi is quoted as saying that he thought the affairs of Sicily were finally settled by the recent mobilization of troops. Italy, the premier is quoted as claiming, was absolutely peaceful.

Shirts mended by the Peerless.

AGREE AT LAST.

Democrats Decide Finally on the Income Tax.

Two Per Cent on Incomes Over \$4,000.

HOW IT WILL WORK.

Double Tax on Those Failing to Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The full text of the internal revenue bill, including the important income tax, has been agreed upon by the Democratic members of the ways and means committee. As yet details of the income tax, as finally agreed upon, have not been made public. The press is able, however, to give a very complete summary of the essential features of the tax as it will be submitted to the house.

The bill provides the income tax is to go into effect January 1, 1895, and that the first collection on incomes is to be made on July 1, 1895. All classes of incomes are included in the measure, and the uniform rate of two per cent tax on incomes over \$4,000 is fixed.

The most important text of the bill is the method provided for the levy and collection of taxes. It is made obligatory on all persons receiving individual incomes of over \$1,500 to make return to the local collector of internal revenue. These returns are gone over by the revenue collector, and a tax list is made up of those whose incomes exceed \$4,000. No tax is levied on those making a return of above \$1,500 and under \$4,000, but the committee decided it was expedient to have this margin of \$300 between the exception point in order that the returns might be used to show all who are subject to the tax.

In case a person having an income of over \$3,500 fails to make a return, it becomes the duty of the revenue assessor to make inquiry as to the amount of the person's income. If this examination discloses the income is above \$4,000, the income is subjected to twice the ordinary tax under the law, and the party failing to make his return is deemed guilty of a criminal offense and is made subject to fine and imprisonment.

The main purpose in framing the above provisions has been to avoid an inquisitorial operation of the law. The committee believes it will do away with the necessity of having assessors prying into the private business of people unless the latter have a taxable income and try to evade the law. It is estimated that not more than 50,000 persons will be subject to this tax, so that a great majority of citizens will not have to make returns.

Provision is also made by which no information can be made public as to the details of the income reported by citizens. It is such details become publicistic. For that reason any public or private person who divulges any part of the information concerning his income is made subject to criminal prosecution with heavy fine and penalties.

Particular provision is made for the collection of the income tax due on salaries, not only of officials, but the salaries of individuals received from business firms, corporations, etc. The individual receiving the salary does not pay the tax but it is made duty of every government, state, county and municipal disbursing officer to retain two per cent of all salaries over taxable amount. This two per cent is to be taken out of the salaries for the year.

The tax upon corporations includes the tax of corporate stock. This tax is general and is without the \$4,000 exemption allotted to individual incomes. It is provided that, including the tax on corporate stock, the corporation shall pay the tax and deduct the amount from the dividends of the stockholders and pay the total to the internal revenue collector in the locality. Several penalties are provided for failure to make the proper deduction from the dividends of stocks held for a failure to make the return to the revenue collector.

The business of the levying and collecting of the tax is placed in charge of a deputy commissioner of internal revenue. The different revenue districts of the country and country are also provided with deputy collectors who will especially manage the collection of the income tax. The measure as finally agreed upon is a detailed elaboration of a plan for an income tax proposed some months ago by Representative Hall of Missouri.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Burton's Amendment to Restore Duties on Wool Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Almost the entire day in the house was spent in the continuation of the debate on Mr. Burton's amendment to restore the existing duties on wool with the rejection of his senatorial motion.

Mr. Johnson, Democrat of Ohio, was recognized to offer his amendment placing on the free list railway bars, made in part of steel, calls and girders, street rails and polished iron or steel flat rails, which in the bill are dutiable at 25 percent. He explained that his amendment included in paragraph 113, silver steel rails specifically, so there could be no misunderstanding about that class of rails. That a steel rail road existed which paid steel rail mills to close their works and gave them a monopoly of this production, he said, was generally admitted. No revenue could be produced from putting a duty of 25 per-

cent on them, the ways and means committee did not claim it would produce revenue, and he asked the house either to put steel rail on the free list or show a good reason for not doing so.

Mr. Springer asked Mr. Johnson, who is a steel rail producer, whether placing rails on the free list would drive rail manufacturers out of the business, to which the latter replied it would not. In only effect would be to reduce the profits of the mill-owner.

"That's what you are here for I suppose," interposed Mr. Boutelle sarcastically, "to reduce your profits."

"I am not here voting money into the pockets of my stock-holders," replied Mr. Johnson, amid applause.

"Your patriotism has an element of improbability about it," returned Mr. Boutelle.

On further reply to Mr. Springer, Mr. Johnson stated his mill was not more favorably situated than others, that it was about in the center of steel production.

Mr. Dalzell, the Republican representative from the Pittsburg, Pa., district, then proceeded to attack Mr. Johnson's steel rail production. He said, "There is an important industry in eleven states, and its proposition was to place rails on the free list and leave bolts and blooms, out of which they were manufactured, dutiable at 25 per cent. Was that just? The steel rail industry was the most splendid monument of protection. Under its beneficent operation the price of rails had gone down from \$80 to \$50."

"If the price went down here what brought it down abroad?" asked Mr. Johnson.

The inventive genius stimulated by the establishment of the industry here," replied Mr. Dalzell. "Wages paid abroad," continued Mr. Dalzell, "were forty per cent lower than here."

An amendment based on the present price of rails was fatal because of the depressed condition of business at this time. Mr. Johnson, he continued sarcastically, "sought to give strength to his plan for free rails on the ground he is himself a manufacturer. He sought to give the impression he was in competition with the mills in the alleged trust. As a matter of fact he only manufactured street railway rails, and he had a monopoly of that production. [Laughter and applause.]

"There are two other firms who make street railway rails," said Mr. Johnson.

"Two others," retorted Mr. Dalzell, contemptuously. "You are practically a monopolist of the same."

He again went on to say he held in his hands copies of 102 patents issued to Moxham, the president of the Johnson company. They gave him the most complete and descript form of protection, yet from behind that wall of protection he assumed the role of philanthropist and wanted to turn the protection away from the producers of railroad rails who had no patent.

Mr. Dalzell went on severely criticizing some of the statements made by Mr. Johnson a few days ago. The strip with which he was paying his men was at a heavy discount. When Mr. Johnson stated the other day on the floor amid the plaudits of the Democratic side, that strip had been redeemed at a premium, he stated what was not true and knew it. He went to the stenographer and changed what he said, so as to make it read that they were redeemed at par. The gentleman from Ohio struck out the words, but he did not strike out the "apparatus" which they evoked. [Laughter and applause.]

At this point the house took a recess until 8.

At the eight session Mr. Sibley, Democrat of Pennsylvania, created a sensation by a bitter speech against the Wilson bill. He did not believe in railroads or unmade prosperity. He would support a revenue tariff bill, such as was demanded by the Chicago platform, but he would never vote for this bill, which he said, had free trade and half protection, with the vice of both and the virtues of neither. The other speakers were Mr. McKeagan, Populist, of Nebraska; Dr. Forrest, Democrat, of Connecticut; and Mr. Russell, Republican, of Connecticut.

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REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

Discussing the Policy to Be Pursued Regarding Federal Elections Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A Republican senatorial caucus was held yesterday and was quite generally attended. The caucus was devoted to a discussion of the policy to be pursued by the Republicans of the senate with reference to the federal elections bill and the bills for the administration of the various territories which are seeking to enter the union as states. No conclusion was arrived at except to refer the entire subject to the advisory committee appointed at the beginning of the regular session of the present congress. The general consensus of opinion concerning the federal elections bill seemed to be favorable to a thorough discussion of the matter in the senate.

A Day of Great Expectation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Next Monday will be a red letter day for Kansas and Missouri postmasters. It was intimated at the post-office department yesterday that a large proportion of the offices in which the terms have expired would be filled at that time.

The vacancies now number seventy in Kansas and about twice that many in Missouri.

WE Go to West Point.

MEXICO, Mo., Jan. 19.—J. C. Johnson of Benton City, this county, was the successful contestant for the caeship to West Point from the Ninth congressional district. D. D. White of O'Fallon, was alternate. There were twenty-four contestants.

Frustrated a Jail Breaker.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 19.—A turkey-neck resistance failed a desperate and almost successful attempt at jail delivery at the county jail at 7:30 o'clock last evening.

Snow Divorce Case settled.

OTTAWA, Kan., Jan. 19.—Judge Benson decided the Snow case yesterday, giving Edwin his freedom and Mrs. Snow \$5,000 in cash, all the furniture and part of the library.

American Steam Laundry,

112 West 8th. Telephone 341.

THE REASONS FOR IT.

Senator Walhall Tells Why He Resigned.

Rather Than Neglect His Duty He Quit.

HIS ACT UNEXPECTED.

General Regret Expressed by All the Senators.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The most significant event in the senate yesterday was the announcement of the resignation of Senator Walhall of Mississippi. It was totally unexpected, and when it was laid before the senate the letter of the senator announcing he had forwarded his resignation to the governor of Mississippi, the greatest surprise was expressed on all sides. Senator Walhall is 63 years of age, and succeeded the late L. Q. C. Lamar in the senate years ago. His retirement, which is on account of ill health, causes general regret among his colleagues, as Senator Walhall is very popular. In his letter to the governor resigning his seat, Mr. Walhall says:

To Hon. J. S. Stone, Governor of Mississippi,

DEAR SIR.—The condition of my health compels me to seek a milder climate for the remainder of the winter season. This arrangement is necessary to prevent my neglecting my duty as a senator.

I have given no consideration to my position in the senate, as I am not in a position to ascertain my rights in my resignation.

It best accords with my sense of public obligation to pursue the former course, and I do not doubt that it is the right course. I do not consider it a sacrifice to seek a milder climate for the remainder of the winter season. This arrangement is necessary to prevent my neglecting my duty as a senator.

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